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BLEND, a fine 'Soda'

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E

WATSON'S SPECIALITY

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BRAND in the FAR

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A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13th July, 1901

We cannot congratulate the Sanitary Board on its decision about the very reasonable request made by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD and SWINE in the matter of medical supervision of their plague hospital. In fact the position of two of the Official Members of the Board was distinctly unreasonable, and they absolutely failed to sustain their case, notwithstanding the majority of one by which the request of the applicants was negatived. Let us first consider the case for the applicants. The latter at Quarry Bay and beyond, a distance of five miles from the centre of the city, employ in connection with their industries several thousands of native workmen. The whole of the community at Quarry Bay and the surrounding villages are practically in the employ of this firm. A month ago a large number of natives left the vicinity through fear of contracting the disease which was prevalent over the colony. Practically the work there dependent on Chinese labour, was paralysed in consequence. The only thing the Sanitary Board could do was to remove the sick and dead, and cleanse infected premises. The distance from Quarry Bay to Kennedytown Hospital is seven miles, and there was little likelihood that a plague-stricken patient would survive such a journey by ambulance. The native patient's chances of recovery were reduced to a minimum, and the average Chinese workman was not slow to recognise this. The Medical Authorities were utterly unable to cope with any severe outbreak of plague in this district, inasmuch as even now, as we pointed out yesterday, the medical staff of the colony is scandalously undermanned. To remedy this state of affairs, as far as their many workmen were concerned, the applicants conceived the idea of erecting an isolated hospital on their own property for the treatment of natives only, which would serve the double purpose of keeping their workmen from deserting and allow the continuance of their industries, and, at the same time, relieve the Medical Authorities of a responsibility they had no means of effectively fulfilling. In this we take it the applicants did not pose as philanthropists; they simply tackled the problem in a business-like way, naturally pointing out the obvious advantages such a scheme would have to a medical staff that was insufficient to cope with

one health district, apart from a colony. The applicants obtained permission to perfect their scheme, and secured as a medical officer a Chinese doctor, who is a duly qualified and registered local practitioner, and who was attached to a Government native plague hospital in 1894, and, for several years was House Surgeon at the Netherlands Hospital. The Sanitary Board, which has arrogated to itself certain but not very clearly defined responsibilities in the matter, declined to allow the matter to proceed unless the applicants provided for daily supervision of the hospital by an European doctor. The applicants were quite agreeable to Government supervision, but naturally declined to bear the cost of the same. They submitted that, having proposed to build a hospital and provide a doctor, any supervision to secure that the hospital was properly run should be at least provided by the Board. The hospital would at all times be open to the inspection of the Board's officers, who could thoroughly satisfy themselves that all arrangements for the general working were in accordance with the Board's requirements. At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board it was decided by a majority of one not to accede to the request of the applicants. That decision was apparently arrived at because Mr. MAY said daily European medical supervision was necessary. This, as stated above, the applicants were quite willing to agree to, and were ready to welcome supervision by the Medical Officer of the Board. They never attempted to evade it and this, in our opinion, entitles them to the same treatment which is extended to the Chinese hospital Mr. MAY cited, which is worked with a staff of native doctors. We consider it the duty of the Sanitary Board to provide that supervision in the form of visitation. Therefore, dismissing Mr. MAY's objection as being beyond the point in dispute, the question resolved itself purely and simply into one of medical opposition offered by Dr. BELL. In the gentle art of public speaking the Acting Colonial Surgeon is not an adept; it is really difficult to find in his remarks any reference to the resolution before the meeting. His power of declamation is more in evidence than his logic, and his righteous professional indignation naturally prevails over his judgment. It is curious how on the Sanitary Board the utterances of the Official Members are often characterised with an excess of vigour and a want of refinement. Such has too often elsewhere been alleged as the prerogative of the Unofficial, but locally it is customary to reverse the order of things. It would indeed be interesting to know if rules of debate prevail at the Board meetings, for it is not easy to recognise any. The point in issue, although his dictum on the evidence generally was allowed to influence the majority. Mr. OSBORNE ably championed the cause of the applicants, but his arguments were weak indeed compared with the unconscious testimony which the Acting Colonial Surgeon contributed. Dr. BELL, to use his own graphic statement, said: "Well, I am either a liar, or I am not. I give you absolute facts. Five hundred Chinamen wanted to come in to the Government Civil Hospital last year and there was no room for them." Now, no one will accuse the worthy doctor of prevarication, but he obviously spoke under excitement, and "Even ministers that have been heard in holy rapture, a rousing which, at times, to vend, and snail's-wail Scripture." If his figures are correct, they prove, first of all, that the Government Civil Hospital is ridiculously insufficient to meet the demands made upon it; and, secondly, assuming that to be an actual representation, then they prove to the hilt the statement of the applicants as to the absolute necessity of their providing additional and independent hospital accommodation on their own rural property. The applicants will no doubt gladly welcome Dr. BELL's testimony, and on its strength appeal again to the Sanitary Board, or perhaps, as a wiser course, to the Government directly. We are inclined to doubt if under the Public Health Act the Sanitary Board has actually power to interfere with such a hospital, providing a registered medical practitioner will testify that the building is isolated, well managed, and of no danger to the native community.

The actual number of signatures contained in the Petition to Mr. Chamberlain for Sanitary reform in Hongkong, was 1,934.

Yesterday a Chinese fillet fell a distance of fifty feet down the shaft of a hoist at Jardine's Sugar Refinery, and was so seriously injured that he died soon after.

The Hongkong Police and Civilian Club have a billiard match on this afternoon at the Central Station Barracks. It is said that the defenders of law and order will entertain their guests at a smoking concert after the match.

Police Inspector Geo. Kemp will act as Assistant Superintendent of the Fire Brigade and be in charge of the Central Station from the 15th inst. Inspector Kelly will take charge of the Water Police, and Inspector Gould, of Central Station, will be in charge of the Water Police Station from the same date.

To-morrow is the French national fête day, and anniversary of the storming of the Bastille.

All the district south of Austin Road is to be included in Tsin Tsa Tsui district hereafter, and will be policed by the police of the latter station.

The police yesterday recovered the body of a Chinese lad of seventeen years who was drowned whilst bathing on Wednesday with some companions near Hungshom.

On the 8th inst., the Japanese cruiser *Tatsuta*, arrived at Amoy from Formosa, joining the German cruiser *Gaier*, which for some time has been the sole man-of-war at Amoy.

Mr. Alec Marsh, after his second concert at Tientsin, left on the 2nd inst. for Newch'wang. Thence he returns by way of Shanghai, and expects to reach Hongkong once more about the end of this month.

The North and West Rivers are woefully flooded, writes our Canton correspondent; the water rises up to several feet high in the streets, and the fields and mulberry plantations are all destroyed. The value of the property lost amounts to several hundred thousand dollars.

The *Universal Gazette* says that brigandage has increased in Manchuria that the magistrates of a small city on the coast which fell into the hands of the brigands found himself between the devil and the deep sea. He chose the latter and escaped betimes in a boat to Chafoo. But he might as well put his house in order, for the loss of the city will probably mean for him the loss of his head. Even a Taotai has had to flee to Moulken.

The Band of the Madras Light Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening from 8 to 9.30. Programme:—
Intermezzo "On the Road to Moscow" ... Loitz
Selection "Paul Jones" ... Planquette
Waltz "Geschichten Aus Dem Wiener Wald" ... Strauss
Song "By the Fountain" ... Adams
Selection "The Pirates of Penzance" ... Sullivan
Polka "The Deep Blue Sea" ... Brewer
"God Save the King."

On the 10th inst. H.E. the Viceroy Tao Mu, the Tarter General at Canton, and the Provincial Governor of Kwangtung, despatched civil and military officials from Canton for this port to meet Prince Chinn, the Emperor's uncle, who is charged with the special mission of apology to Germany for the murder of Baron von Kottler. According to northern advisers, as we have already stated, the Mission is expected here by the German mail steamer *Eggen*.

The S. C. C. says the *Straits Times*, have received an invitation from the Hongkong Cricket Club to send a Straits team up to Hongkong to play the Hongkong Cricket Club and the Shanghai Cricket Club combined. The S. C. C. have accepted the invitation, and the match will take place about the beginning of November. The S.C.C. have also invited Hongkong and Shanghai, which means Chinese and English, to send teams to Singapore at the Chinese New Year, about February, 1902, to hold a cricket fortnight in Singapore similar to the one held in 1891. It is hoped that both the invitations will be accepted.

The Hon. Francis J. Lascelles, now lodged (according to mail reports) in an asylum in Vancouver for shooting a Chinaman whom he employed upon his ranch, is a brother of the present Earl of Harewood, and is thirty years of age. He was very emphatically a younger son, for he was the ninth among ten boys, and he had four sisters. The Lascelles family, though owners of broad acres in Yorkshire and of valuable London property near Oxford Circus, never ranked among the rich, and the ranch became a necessary resort for a ninth son rather than even the more or less expensive Navy, in which many members of the family had made prosperous careers.

Late on the night of the 5th inst. a large gang of robbers, armed with rifles and layonets, landed from a boat at the southern end of the Chinese Bund, Shanghai, and pillaged several shops and private houses in the neighbouring streets. On the alarm being given a considerable number of guards turned out and attacked the marauders, who ran away without making a fight for it, leaving one of their number a prisoner in the hands of the native police. The rest of the robbers regained their boat and made off up the river unhindered by the police. It is thought the marauders were a gang of river-pirates and that they came down to Shanghai by way of the Soochow creek from somewhere in the neighbourhood of Quinsan, where piratical raids of the kind have been quite common of late.

A Penang correspondent of the Japanese journal *Mainichi* says that after many difficulties in various places in connection with his attempt to find a hiding-place, Kang Yu-wei has finally taken refuge at Penang, to which place he removed last winter from Singapore where he has been placed under the protection of the British Government. Upon his arrival at Penang, the British authorities there not only showed him a good deal of courtesy and respect, but also went so far as to accommodate him in one of the Governor-General's official houses, and some 20 British soldiers have been posted round about his residence. He is at present enjoying excellent health, and looks very much stouter than formerly. Kang, however, regretted that he could not rely upon the British Government in the matter of carrying out his plans. He further remarked that the Reformers' Association is now gradually making its way in a satisfactory manner, and the total number of its members has already reached upward of one million, including those in South and North America, Australia, Japan, Hawaii, the Philippines, Siam, Canton, Hongkong, etc.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, 11th July, 7.40 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

H.M.S. *Albion* has left Sheerness to relieve H.M.S. *Barfleur*. H.M.S. *Hermione* has been ordered home, to refit at the cost of £14,000.

NEW FRENCH COMMANDERS.

The *D'Entrecasteaux*, Admiral Boyle's flagship, has left Toulon for China. General Sarillon has been appointed Brigadier-General in command of the French troops. Generals Voyron and Bailloud are returning to France.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, 11th July, 7.40 p.m.

THE VLAKFONTEIN ATROCITIES.

Lord Kitchener reports that seven witnesses have testified that the Boers shot British wounded at Vlakfontein.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 11th July, 7.40 p.m.

GERMANY AND FERNANDO PO.

The *Colonist* Correspondent confirms the rumours as to Germany's acquisition of Fernando Po.

Fernando Po is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1471 and ceded by them to Spain in 1778. The capital, *San Carlos*, was originally an English settlement, established in 1827. Fernando Po exports rubber and palm oil, and has been used as a penal settlement for political prisoners.

BURIAL OF PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

Prince von Hohenlohe was buried at Schlingensdorf, the Crown Prince representing the German Emperor.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols are at 92½. Bank rate is unchanged.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 10th July.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The Liberal meeting is regarded as a mere temporary truce, despite the semblance of unity. It is already recognised that the situation is unaltered by the carefully arranged proceedings.

LONDON, 10th July.

SOUTH AFRICA—BOERS RAID

MURRAYSBURG.

Commandant Schoepers and forty men have raided Murraysburg. In two days they burned the principal buildings, and seized the money in the Bank.

TWO REBELS HANGED.

Two rebels have been publicly hanged at Ondook and Middleburg.

THE PLAGUE.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 4 fresh cases of plague and one death, all the victims being Chinese. Thus, after the slight rise of the previous 24 hours, the decline of the last two weeks has continued.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Konig Albert*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 24th ult., left Colombo on the 12th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 23rd inst.

The P. & O. steamer *Batavia* left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst., at 6 a.m.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 12th July.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Frank Peterson, a seaman, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. As his ship was leaving, he was discharged with a caution, and Sergeant McHardy was asked to see to him.

A FEMALE CREDITOR AND A LUKONG.

A Lukong of Gough Station, Peak, borrowed fifty dollars from a woman last year to defray his wedding expenses, but failed to repay. Yesterday morning at seven o'clock, as the defendant Lukong lay asleep on his cot in the station, his late creditor called in, grabbed him with one hand by the trousers and with the other by the throat and shook him, demanding her money. Her grip on his throat was tenacious enough to bruise it.

His Worship said he had little doubt the Lukong owed the money, and requested Inspector Collett to enquire into the matter; if it was found that money was due to defendant, it would have to be paid. At the same time he told the angry woman that she had no business to enter the police quarters and attack her debtor. He would bind her over under a \$50 bond to keep the peace for six months.

THEFT.

The three men accused of attempting to walk away with two rolls of silk valued at \$18.50, on Thursday afternoon, from the silk-shop of Poohoonill Bros., No. 57 and 59, Queen's Road Central, were tried yesterday. First defendant received six weeks' hard labour, and the other two were discharged.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.

FLOUR ROBBERY.

A Chinese stole from a junk containing 800 bags of flour, 50 bags, and sold them to a shop-keeper at 24, Des Voeux Road, the receiver being also charged. The cost of the flour is \$1.62 per bag, but the thief sold it for \$1.40. Mr. Thompson appeared for the defendants. The theft was conclusively proved by several witnesses, and first defendant, the thief, received two months' hard labour for larceny, and second defendant the same punishment for purchasing the stolen flour, well knowing it to be stolen.

"NEW BRITISH ALARMS."

Under the above title the *Ostasiatichesky Lloyd* says:—The English Press speaks of indications of new troubles in East Asia. How far these reports are true, and what justice there is in ascribing them to the preparations Russia is supposed to be making, cannot adequately be judged just now. Still there are many who believe that the present quiet is only the calm before the storm, and that suddenly something may happen which will change the whole aspect of affairs in East Asia. We will not deny that when about six weeks ago we received the unexpected news that Count von Waldersee would shortly leave the Province of Chihli, we were also informed, through channels coming from the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, that his recall was made necessary by political circumstances which were not as yet visible to those at home. Germany could not permit herself to be placed in a false position by the presence of her Field-Marshal, should it come to blows between two of the Allied Powers, and such trouble could not much longer be avoided. But, of course, even now we only give this version with every reservation, though we feel we ought not to keep silent any longer, seeing others have also perceived the storm-clouds on the East Asiatic horizon. The fears expressed by the British papers that some new difficulties may arise, are based upon the reports appearing in the Russian Press, stating that the Russian authorities have ordered the discontinuing of all harbour and fortification works at Tientsin, and the instant return of the port to China; also that in future Vladivostok is to be the headquarters for the Russian fleet in East Asia, and the terminus of the Siberian Railway. Port Arthur on the other hand is only to be a second-class naval port. At first sight this would seem like a retreat of Russia. However, anyone who has attentively followed Russian politics will know that Russia never lets go a thing she has once laid her hands on, unless it is exchanged for something better and more advantageous.

The article then goes into the particulars of the lease of Tientsin by Russia in 1898, and assumes that Russia's expectations of the benefit to be derived from the port had not been realised, and in consequence the giving back of the place to China in itself is not sufficient ground to raise any fears. Nor is the resolution of the Russian authorities to have Vladivostok and not Port Arthur as the chief naval station of sufficient importance to cause real anxiety.

After alluding to Russia's abortive attempt, thanks to Japan's resolute attitude, to gain a firm footing at Masampo, the writer continues by saying that Vladivostok can never be Russia's chief naval station in East Asia, nor the terminus of the Siberian Railway, owing to the heavy ice there through many months of the year, which no Russian edict will remove. What Russia's sudden resolution may mean is momentarily not quite clear. Certain it is, it does not mean retreat, as such a movement is unknown to Russian politics. It is more likely a blind to draw off attention from some other move, and give Russia a chance to prepare for some new coup d'état. From this point of view the fears of the British, as expressed recently, have certainly some ground. The future, however, can alone show what Russia's intentions really are, and how far these new British alarms are justified.

There is a well-known San Francisco lawyer (says an American paper), who prides himself upon his handling of Chinese witnesses. Having a Celestial in the witness-box one day, he began: "What, your name?" Witness: "Koo Lung." "You live San Francisco?" Witness: "Yes." "You sabbie God?" Witness: "Mr. Attorney, if you mean 'Do I understand the entity of our Creator?' I will simply say that on Thursday evening next I shall address the State Ministerial Association on the subject of the 'Divinity of Christ,' and shall be pleased to have you attend."

FILIPINOS AND THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 3rd July.

THE COMMISSION AND ITS WORK.

While the conclusion is beyond dispute that the Filipinos are not fit for self-government, the visit of the Civil Commission among the islands seems to justify confidence that the government with which they are to be trusted will be creditably managed. Racial instinct is perhaps at variance with democratic aims, and example and early training have been along lines to turn that instinct to corrupt account. Mass ignorance was always regarded as serviceable only for evil design, or as an object for imposition. Since alliance of church and state held so close, moreover, that one always stood for the other in the repressive policy which at last went beyond endurance, government under the new sovereignty must be guarded by checks, however liberal its tendencies. The immediate hope for such government, so far as it will come under native control, lies in a happy union of self-esteem and worthy ambition. The trip of the Commission has left no room to doubt that civic pride actuates in a high degree those who are to attend the present experiment through its first stages. They feel the importance of standing well in the world's regard, and they recognise this opportunity as one in which they may show their quality. Allowance for the love of the people for the gay trappings of fiestas may explain the liberal adornment of arches spanning the streets, the decoration that have brightened nearly every house, the festoons of green and red hedge-like along the roadways, and the wealth of bunting, dominated always by the national colours, with has embowered the plaza stands, garlanded the rooms for meeting and entertainment and streamed from innumerable porches; but there has shone clearly beneath it all evidences of sober, and most earnest interest in the Commission's round of the provincial capitals. Such evidences appeared not alone in large attendance at the meetings, which curiosity might imply. They were emphasised in the intentness with which every where proceedings were followed, even in respect to detail of small general concerns; in the desire invariably upon most for all possible information on the subject of conference; in the eagerness for advice and suggestions affecting points which had received diverse local readings; and in the familiarity with special conditions on which the Commission wished to become informed, and the candour and readiness with which such matters were set forth. Many original propositions were offered, as when it was suggested that one province be authorised to declare war against another, and that taxation be levied on a basis of culture, the educated bearing the burdens. But against such vagaries as these should be placed the outweighing and palpable demonstration that in every part of every province the problem of civil government along the plan devised by the Commission had received serious thought, and that the delegates gathered from far and wide for the conferences had not attended there merely to enjoy the external show.

THE DELEGATES.

It is true that the delegates constituted what may be called the patrician element of the islands. This divergence from the accredited composition of meetings at home at which plans for government are laid, seems to have excited fears that the Commission might be encountering a class with selfish designs on power, and not reaching the sense of the people. If criticism of this kind has force, it must apply to a plan of government capable of easy puncture, for the intelligence of the ordinary native reaches its height in estimating the chances of his own gamecock against those of other visitors to the same pit. He is not qualified to vote, either by property or educational possessions, and he cares little about government, except as a means of enabling him peacefully to pursue his way.

The delegates represented in large measure those upon whom the qualifying law confers the suffrage. If their designs can override the safeguards which the Commission has provided against official corruption or misbehavior, this discovery will simply serve notice of time for amendments. Until the check system upon a supposed tendency to use public office for private gain shall prove defective, signs that the intelligence of the islands leads interest in public affairs would seem gratifying rather than otherwise. Suffrage will spread with the work of the schools. Meanwhile and thereafter there will be quite as good means as are provided elsewhere for bringing to account officials prone to indulgences not peculiar to these islands, and the naturally close observation of the conduct of American affairs may give public servants there golden opportunity to inspire examples so elevating as to overcome colonial tendencies.

THE NEW SUFFRAGE.

Whatever trouble may be borrowed because of perverted notions of the uses of government, it would seem that anxiety should pertain to future rather than to present administration. The new government is to be so different from anything of the past, and this difference is likely to be so marked in practical operation, as to incite to good behaviour its beneficiaries. There was never before the slightest pretence of consulting the public wish in local, provincial, or general affairs. Authority proved quite as oppressive under insurgent as under Spanish rule. What Filipinos are to have is to be subject to no restraints except those imposed obviously to retain public funds in public channels, and to apply the proceeds of taxation to purposes openly approved. A system of government from the industrial class, barely able to carry it to landowners, whose possessions are the most valuable and the most productive, and who heretofore escaped expense for the protection afforded them, the use of the money collected for

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM	OUTWARDS.	Due
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 23rd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 7th August.

FOR	HOMEWARDS.	TO SAIL
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 13th July.
LONDON	"ALCINOUS"	On 23rd July.
LONDON	"DEUCALION"	On 6th Aug.
LONDON	"PELEUS"	On 26th August.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"STENTOR"	On 3rd September.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"GLAUCUS"	On 18th July.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"PATROCLUS"	On 15th August.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAIWAN"	On 14th July.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"WHAMPOA"	On 19th July.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"CHINKIANG"	On 21st July.
MANILA	"TSINAN"	On 27th July.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	On 27th July.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 15th July, 1901, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "SALAZIE" Captain Girard, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

This Steamship connects at COLOMBO with the s.s. "Australia", which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 27th instant direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal ports of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 14th inst. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1901.

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAM
SHIP COMPANY.Agents for and in connection with
THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.Operating the New First Class Steamships
"INDRAPURA", "INDRAPURA",
"KNIGHT COMPANION",
between HONGKONG and PORTLAND
(OR), calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
MOI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"INDRAPURA"
will be despatched for Portland (Or) on
MONDAY, the 15th July.

Through bills of Lading issued to Pacific
Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports.

For through rates of Freight and further
information, communicate with or apply to
ALAN CAMERON,
General Agent,
or to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1901.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG"
Captain E. J. Todd, will be despatched as
above on TUESDAY, the 16th July, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1901.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK
LINE.

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ARARA,"
Captain Williamson, will be despatched for the
above port on or about 15th August, and will
be followed by the Steamship
"ATAKA"
on or about 15th September.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A.I.T. American ship

"L. SCHEPP"
will load for the above port, and will have quick
despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPETHE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.
"CHINA"	TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
"DORIC"	THURSDAY, 15th Aug., at Noon.
"PERU"	SATURDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.
"COPTIC"	TUESDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 13th July, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-
LULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be
obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland
Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN
PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of
\$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of
the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials
located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only)
are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military
Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid
full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and
re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months,
will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original
port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the
United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port
of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per
cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to
San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, to Overland Railway, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold
or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment), when the value is
less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies,
Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901.

GEO. ECKLEY,
ACTING AGENT.

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